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of persecutions, massacres and uprisings in the west have changed that. For the twenty years preceding 1873 Yunnan and still more Yakoob Khan's country adjoining Kansu were fairly independent Mohammedan kingdoms, recognized indeed by European powers as independent. But the risings were put down, with enormous treachery and bloodshed—it is said 10,000,000 were slaughtered—and to-day the Mohammedan is hedged about with restrictions much like those the Jew suffers in Russia. His mood, the author feels, gives unequalled opportunity for Christian propaganda. His Mohammedanism is not bigoted.

The above has been fairly dug out of the author's pages, which read heavily. The pictures of mosques and race types are very fine. MARK JEFFERSON.

Lord Curzon's Administration of India. What he promised; What he Performed. By Syed Sirdar Ali Khan. 119 pp. Times Press, Bombay, 1905. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

In the six years which have elapsed since the publication of this laudation of a recalled Viceroy of the Indian Empire there has been unrest in India amounting at times to sedition and murder. Viewed against this background of events it would verge upon the polemical if the reviewer were to seek to estimate the value of this estimate of a ruler by one of the ruled. The plan which the author has set before him is to deal topically with the twelve subjects which Lord Curzon announced in his budget speech as about to claim his attention. Their scope may be estimated from the fact that the first is the greater strategy of the northern frontier against Russia, and the last is the reform of the village schoolmaster and the village policeman. Speaking for his own opinion, but probably representative of much of the sentiment of Mohammedan India, the author finds that each of the twelve topics has been carried forward to a most successful end. Time alone can determine these things; in the meanwhile geographers will be pleased to see that some measure of appreciation has come to an administrator who at one time gave promise of adding new chapters to our knowledge of the wild parts of inner Asia. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Racial Anatomy of the Philippine Islanders. Introducing New Methods of Anthropology. By Robert Bennett Bean, B.S., M.D. 236 pp., illustrations and appendix. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1910. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

The data from the Philippines here assembled, and particularly the method of treatment to which they have been subjected, will prove of extreme interest to anthropologists. There is rich promise that the method which Dr. Bean has worked out as lucidly as laboriously may prove to be, as with the pride natural to the discoverer he describes it, a new departure in that important science. Hitherto the results of anthropometry in establishing race type have been based upon the skull and the skeleton, the anatomy of the hard and inner parts. When dealing with the living specimen it is impracticable to take accurate measurements of his inner anatomy, it is equally inconvenient to postpone the determination until the skeleton becomes available. Dr. Bean has invented in this work a racial anatomy of the living and has founded it upon the measurement of the soft and exterior parts. The special student of such themes will find pleasure in following out the author's careful establishment of comparative values of his classification by the morphology of the ear helix and the omphalic index with the older types established upon the cephalic index and skeletal structure in